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GERMAN RESISTANCE TO U.S. FIRST ARMY ON BORDER STIFFENS

Counter-Attacks by Reich Forces Are Strongest Since Anti-Axis Invasion

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—The big development in the Western Front theater has been the notable stiffening of German resistance to the American First army's spearheads, according to a frontline correspondent who stated that the German counter-attacks are the strongest since the beginning of the invasion. He said that the Germans apparently have been reinforced with fresh reserves from the Soviet front.

At present the American First army is inching its way toward Aachen while the American Third army in eastern France is advancing forward west of Nancy and attacking Metz from the rear for an all-out assault against Metz. Confirmed reports concerning the American Seventh army moving toward Belfort are lacking.

Meanwhile, the Canadians on the channel coast have broken through the German defenses around besieged Boulogne and fierce street fighting is now in progress.

Enemy Gliders Downed

Domei

BERLIN, September 18.—Early yesterday at 2:30 p.m. several hundred enemy transport gliders and transport planes appeared over the southern part of Holland and over the Rhine estuary and began landing troops mainly in the regions around Eindhoven, Nijmegen and Arnheim and some troops were landed on the Rhine estuary toward the coast. Enemy aircraft were attacked by strong German forces even before they were able to land and numerous transport gliders were downed by flak fire while others were forced to make landings in the inundation area. German troops isolated and scattered the enemy groups and prevented them from making any concentrated attacks. Further German countermeasures are now underway.

The extensive anti-Axis air-borne landings in the opinion of German military quarters produce proof that the invasion army's gravity centers lies in its left wing and its operative aim is to break into the Rhenish industrial region. They also prove that the German resistance between Antwerp and Aachen was so strong last week that General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Invasion Forces, was forced to seek the support of air-borne troops. These landings behind the German positions at the Albert and Meuse-Schelde Canals undoubtedly aim to open the way to southwestern Holland and the lower Rhine for Crear's and Dempsey's armies.

As expected, the present phase of the fighting is characterized by the enemy's effort to establish connection between the air-borne troops and the Canadian 1st, and British 2nd armies as soon as possible by a thrust of the air troops southward and at the same time a renewed push by Dempsey's divisions northwards from their bridgeheads on the canals.

Neerpelt Fight Rages

To make contact with the air-borne troops standing in the Eindhoven area, enemy troops last night launched attacks from Neerpelt and Meuse-Schelde Canals toward the north but the Germans reacted immediately with counter-attacks. Fighting continued the whole night and is still in progress today. Bitter fighting took place especially north of Neerpelt where strong British tank formations attacked toward Eindhoven, while fighting along the road leading from Neerpelt to Eindhoven is increasing in violence.

In Dutch Limberg sector, German barrier positions on Geule withstood all American attacks and the small dent near Gulpen was ironed out.

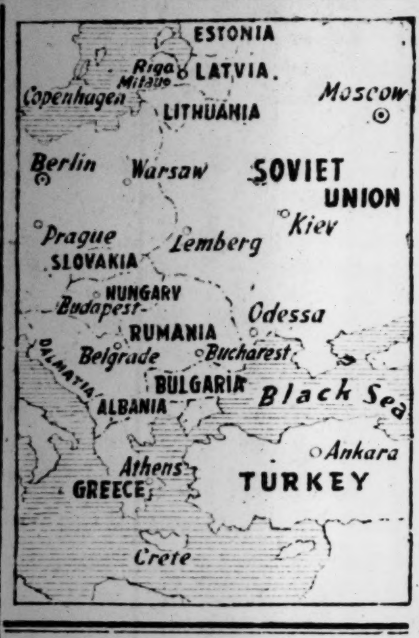
Enemy attempts to encircle Aachen was also frustrated. Enemy troops stopped in front of the German positions east of Aachen swung northward and tried to encircle the town, but were thrown back by numerous German counter-attacks between Aachen and Stolberg. The pressing troops were even driven out of their captured positions.

In the region between Stolberg and the eastern slopes of Hohes Venn, enemy pressure has fallen perceptibly. Large reinforcements which Lieutenant-General Alexander Hodge is bringing up, however, indicate further increase of enemy pressure in the entire region between Maastricht and Hohes Venn.

In western Eifel and in the region west of Treves, American salients driven toward the Prume River and lower Kyll were forced to be withdrawn to the Our and Sauer rivers.

In the Thionville-Metz sector, the situation remained unchanged. The fighting, however, was more fluid in the region between Metz and central Vosges where east of Pont-a-Mousson and along both sides of Nancy the American 3rd army's right wing drove toward the Rhine-Marne Canals and strong pressure was exerted to encircle the town of Nancy. To the southeast, the American troops were driven out of Luneville again and grim fluctuating fighting is still raging in this entire sector.

Temporary slackening of the enemy pressure is noticeable at the German barrier in front of the Belfort gap which now extends from Epinal to the Swiss border.



LANDING OF AIR TROOPS BY ENEMY ON BIG SCALE

3,000 Planes Take Part in Aerial Invasion of Holland—Brown to Take Command

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—The recent anti-Axis air-borne landing on Dutch territory which was described as one of the greatest in military history is said to have involved over 3,000 heavy bombers and fighter planes.

This report was followed by another which said 250 American Liberators and a hundred C-47 transports and gliders provided reinforcements and supplies today to the air-borne invaders in Holland which seems to indicate the scale of the whole enterprise.

Headquarters continues to be silent on the details of the new invasion launched yesterday by American, British and Polish troops under Lieutenant-General Lewis Brereton, but from the fact that supplies and reinforcements were landed by gliders, instead of by parachute, means that the troops have either captured or created landing fields in the areas invaded.

A BBC broadcast today said that Lieutenant-General Frederick Browning, a British officer, arrived by air in Holland this afternoon to take command of the anti-Axis air-borne army. What his relation will be to Brereton was not disclosed.

Contact Established

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 18.—The British 2nd army which advanced through Belgium has established contact with paratroops of the 1st anti-Axis air-borne army in Holland, according to a frontline AP report.

Enemy Paratroops Annihilated

Domei

BERLIN, September 18.—All landing points of the parachutists and air-borne troops of the first anti-Axis air-borne army which yesterday were dropped over a wide stretch in southeastern Holland were without exception liquidated, declared the German military commentator today. Mopping up of the troops will, however, take some time owing to the unique terrain of this Dutch region, he added.

The spokesman declared that at seven landing places, troops which had reached the ground were without exception annihilated especially easily and quickly at the landing points to the east. These operations were carried out in two stages, he explained. In the beginning, local German security forces launched counter-actions immediately which were followed promptly by mobile German army formations that arrived at the landing places and cordoned off the enemy troops. These operations which were carried out systematically were early adopted by the German command in anticipation of such landings from the air.

In addition, the coastal area of Holland had been flooded for some time and the hinterland behind this protective water belt was divided into defensive zones for facilitating the warding off of landed troops. As it happened, enemy para-troops and air-borne units were landed in the very midst of the German defense.

The operative objective of the enemy landings in Holland, in the opinion of German military quarters, is to support the British attack across the Meuse-Schelde Canal toward Holland which thus far has bogged down in the face of fierce German defensive fire. This attack was obviously intended to be resumed again after yesterday's thrust behind the German defensive positions.

Confirmed reports disclosed that German air defense against the enemy air-borne army yesterday accounted for 51 enemy planes of which 39 including several four-engined bombers were destroyed by high-range guns and 12 by the German air force. Due to adverse weather conditions, further results could not be confirmed, but the total figure is expected to show a big increase.

GERMANS PENETRATE RED LINE NEAR MITAU

Soviet Troops Cross Greek—Bulgarian Border, Says De Gaullist Report

Domei

BERLIN, September 18.—German troops attacking southwest of Mitau yesterday broke through the Soviet defense system and pushed further ahead and the Soviet attack which was extended to the Dorpat area was repulsed after heavy fighting.

The Soviet offensive in the northern sector which now extends from Bauske to Lake Peipus and though supported by enormous tank and air forces were not only held in check by the German forces but were driven back. Considerably reinforced German forces are now fighting for penetrations which were not sealed off immediately. Further Soviet attacks, however, are expected.

On the western wing of the battle in the area of Mitau, the initiative was always with the German side which with intermittent offensive thrusts has kept open the connection gap formed 10 days ago and has thus insured continuous contact between the central and northern German fronts.

In comparison to this major battle all other fighting along the Eastern Front pales. Fighting from the East Prussian border to the Rumanian border has slowed down considerably. Fighting of importance developed only in the Carpathian foothills, but there too fighting has slackened to merely local importance.

Soviet break-through attempts in the penetration area south of Krosno were frustrated yesterday. Once again Red troops tried to advance in great strength in the direction of the Slovak border, but again they were defeated. Strong German counter-attacks, on the other hand, wrested away from the Reds two mountain ridges west of Dukla as well as several towns.

Fighting at Praga in the Warsaw area has also died down. Northeast of Warsaw and on the lower Narev, some Soviet troops broke through in the direction of Modlin. Regroupings are now in progress at Lomza in the Narev bend.

In the eastern Carpathians and in the area of the southern Transylvania border fighting has slowed down. On the whole, only reconnaissance operations took place which, however, point to renewed attacks by Soviet-Rumanian troops. German and Hungarian troops yesterday at Thorenburg and Miersch repulsed several Soviet attacks supported by tanks and inflicted heavy casualties.

On the Serbian-Bulgarian border fighting took place for the first time between German and Bulgarian troops.

Cross Greek Border

Domei

BELGRADE, September 18.—Soviet troops, according to reports published by the De Gaullist news agency from Istanbul, have crossed the Greek-Bulgarian border in the direction of Demisshar and Salonica.

Churchill Leaves Quebec

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill is reported to have left Quebec today, according to a Quebec dispatch. As to his destination, nothing has been yet revealed.

Two Japanese Army Airmen Cited For Blasting 2 B-29's at Kyushu

Sergeant Nobe, Lance Corporal Takagi Also Promoted Posthumously for Daring Self-Ramming Actions Which Took Place on August 20

The daring exploits of Sergeant Shigeo Nobe and Lance Corporal Denzo Takagi, who blasted two B-29 heavy bombers by ramming their plane against the giant invaders thereby meeting glorious deaths on August 20 of this year when the B-29's raided North Kyushu, have been brought to the August Knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the War Ministry on Tuesday.

In appreciation of the gallant actions of the two Army airmen, a citation dated September 5, 1944, had previously been issued by His Imperial Highness General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, Commander-in-Chief of the Defense Headquarters.

Simultaneously, the posthumous promotion by two ranks of Sergeant Nobe and Lance Corporal Takagi, to Special Sergeant Major and Sergeant, respectively, has been announced by the Unit in which the two heroes had been serving.

Regarding the bravery of Sergeant Nobe and Lance Corporal Takagi, the War Ministry issued the following announcement:

"To Sergeant Shigeo Nobe and Lance Corporal Denzo Takagi, who met glorious deaths in launching the gallant action of 'taiatari' when the B-29's came attacking North Kyushu on August 20, a citation had been previously issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Defense Headquarters. This fact has been brought to the August Knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

The citation follows:

CITATION

Sergeant Shigeo Nobe
Lance Corporal Denzo Takagi

When the China-based United States air force attacked North Kyushu on August 20, the aforementioned directed the gallant action of self-ramming against the B-29 heavy bombers in the skies over Orio-machi, downing two B-29's, thereby meeting glorious deaths.

With a burning sense of responsibility for the defense of the Imperial land, for which they were willing to sacrific their lives, the two airmen pledged to live and die together. Availing themselves of the chance, they launched self-ramming actions, manifesting with their lofty spirit and gallant acts the true dignity of the Imperial soldiers. Their actions are not only a reflection of the spirit of the entire Army but, also strike terror into the heart of the enemy, thereby greatly inspiring the Army and the civilians. The exploits of the two soldiers are outstanding. Wherefore a citation is issued and proclaimed to the entire Army.

September 5, 1944.

General Prince
Naruhiko Higashikuni,
Commander-in-Chief
of the Defense
Headquarters.

Blast Two B-29's

It was on the afternoon of August 20 when a formation of four B-29 bombers was reported to be heading eastward. Spotting the giant enemy raiders, Sergeant Nobe and Lance Corporal Takagi promptly took off from the base. The young heroes quickly contacted the enemy planes and opened up severe fire, scoring numerous direct hits. The enemy desperately resisted and attempted to flee. As the enemy planes would most likely enter the fortified zone if given time, Sergeant Nobe and Lance Corporal Takagi, without a moment's hesitation, decided to blast the commanding enemy plane, and launched the gallant action of taiatari. They succeeded in blasting the B-29. Meanwhile, the second enemy plane challenged the Japanese, but it, too, was blasted by the two young airmen who rammed their plane against it. Thus, after blasting two giant enemy bombers, the young heroes met glorious deaths.

Special Sergeant Major Nobe, 24 years old, hails from Saitama Prefecture and was graduated from the Army Youths' Air Corps. Sergeant Takagi, 20 years old, is a native of Kagoshima Prefecture and, like Special Sergeant Major Nobe, was a graduate of the Army Youths' Air Corps.

CONGRESSIONAL PROBING OF PEARL HARBOR URGED

Harness Demands Real Facts Of Incident Be Told to Public Before Election

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—An independent investigation by Congress of the Pearl Harbor disaster was demanded in the House of Representatives today by Indiana Representative Forest A. Harness, a member of the Military Committee, according to a Washington dispatch.

Offering a resolution calling for a special five-man committee to conduct the inquiry, Harness told the House that the public should be told before the November election all the facts connected with the Pearl Harbor incident.

Under his resolution, the investigating committee would have authority to subpoena "all records" of the White House, the State Department and the army and navy as well as the army and navy personnel and it would be required to report its findngs within 30 days.

In a prepared address Harness stated:

"If the President of the United States is not responsible for this disaster, he should be cleared promptly of such grave and serious charges. On the other hand, if, as commander-in-chief of the armed forces, he has been culpable in directing our military activities in Hawaii, the American people should have the true facts before they are called upon to pass judgment on his fitness for reelection to a fourth term as President.

"The war with Japan has been unduly prolonged and it is impossible to estimate the loss of lives and material yet to be suffered in the Pacific partly, if not altogether, due to the stupid and criminal negligence of someone in high office."

Acting under congressional mandate both the army and navy have set up special investigating boards which are now holding closed hearings into the circumstances surrounding the Pearl Harbor debacle.

39 TANKS ARE DESTROYED BY GERMANS AT CORIANO

British Still Fail to Take Rimini Despite Strong Bombardment From Fleet

Domei

BERLIN, September 18.—Anti-Axis troops in Italy continued their large-scale attacks in the central and eastern sectors during the week-end with the focal point still in the Adriatic region on the right wing of the British 8th Army where General Harold Alexander has now assembled approximately nine or ten divisions for a renewed attempt to force a break-through into the upper Italian lowlands, the plan which has now remained for three weeks unaccomplished. After hard fighting, the German defenders once again frustrated the latest attempt and north of Coriano 39 British tanks were destroyed.

The Britishers succeeded in gaining a foothold at one point on the northern bank of the Marano, but their tactical goal of reaching the town of Rimini failed despite strong support from their fleet.

Efforts of the left wing of the British 8th Army were just as unsuccessful. Their plan to break through the German barriers erected in the hills of the Etruscan Apennines in the central sector protecting the important Raticosa Pass were frustrated despite repeated attempts and enormous losses.

Neither did the right wing of the American 5th Army in the adjoining sector to the west achieve any noteworthy success in their struggle for the Futa Pass.

Increased activity also developed in the foothills of the Ligurian Apennines north of the plains of Pistoia and Lucca, but the American attacks there were far weaker than the frantic break-through attempts which have been in progress on the Adriatic coast for weeks.

2 Soviet Gun-Boats Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, September 18—One Soviet gun-boat was sunk immediately and another was severely damaged during a naval engagement yesterday between three Soviet gun-boats and German artillery boats in Lake Peipus in front of the Embach estuary. This German success thus prevented a planned break-through by a group of Soviet boats to the north end of the lake.

ARMY AIRMEN GRANTED POSTHUMOUS AWARDS

Six Air Heroes Who Rendered Distinguished Services Given High Decorations

In recognition of the meritorious services rendered in various war zones such as in the Southwest Pacific and Burma and in the defense of the Japanese mainland where the Japanese Army airmen have shot down the enemy "air fortresses" by ramming their planes or blasting the enemy torpedo that was about to hit a Japanese transport and met glorious death, Japanese Army Wild Eagles including Lieutenant-Colonel Gosuke Ota were posthumously awarded various honors besides Special Distinction Honors, it was announced by the War Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations under date of September 19.

The War Ministry's communique follows:

"An Imperial order has been issued today commanding the conferment of various honors to six Army heroes including Lieutenant-Colonel Gosuke Ota who sacrificed their lives for the defense of their fatherland after rendering distinguished military services in the southwest Pacific and the Burma area as well defending the Japanese mainland and in shooting down the much vaunted enemy's invincible super air fortresses by the characteristic self-ramming tactics or in crashing his plane against the enemy torpedo discharged against a Japanese transport."

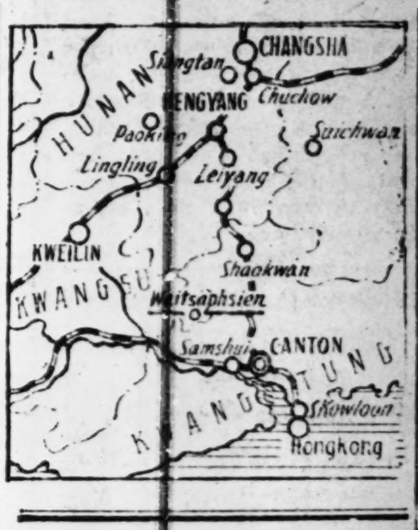
The late Lieutenant-Colonel Ota, a native of Miyazaki Prefecture, has been awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun. After rendering meritorious services in Malai, Sumatra, Java, Burma, the Solomons and New Guinea, Lieutenant-Colonel Ota, as an ace airman of the Fighter Plane Unit, advanced over Rendova Island escorting heavy bomber units in July, 1943. Encountering an enemy fighter plane, Lieutenant-Colonel Ota rammed his plane against it and met a glorious death thus fulfilling his duty of preserving the safety of the comrade bombers.

The late Sub-Lieutenant Kiyoo Ishikawa, a native of Hokkaido, was awarded the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun. He was the hero of the Fighter Plane Unit in the Philippines and Sumatra. It was in April this year that he met gallant death by crashing his plane against an enemy torpedo discharged by an enemy submarine in waters off the Andaman Islands. By his gallant action, the Japanese transport which he was escorting was saved from certain destruction. A citation was previously granted upon him and his bravery has been brought to the attention of the Throne.

The late Special Sergeant-Major Shigeo Nobe and the late Sergeant Denzo Takagi, the heroes who blasted two B-29 heavy bombers over Northern Kyushu on August 20 this year, were the recipients of the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun and the Sixth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Eighth Class Order of the Rising Sun respectively. The two young Army Eagles gave their lives in deliberately ramming two B-29's in the skies over Orio-machi, Fukuoka when units of the China-based U.S. Air force came attacking.

The late Special Sergeant-Major Tadao Oda—the recipient of the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun—distinguished himself in many battles in the Philippines, Burma and the South Seas since the outset of the War of Greater East Asia. While escorting a Japanese convoy on May 8 last year, Special Sergeant-Major Oda encountered an enemy B-17 scouting plane. Promptly going into action, he repeatedly attacked the enemy aircraft which began to emit black smoke. Anticipating an onrush of enemy air units, he gallantly rammed his plane against the fleeing enemy bomber and thus met a gallant death. As a model of the Fighter Plane pilot, a citation was granted to him and this fact was brought to the gracious attention of the Throne.

Having distinguished himself in annihilative air battles in Burma, the late Sergeant Harumi Watanabe who was awarded the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun, was killed in action in March this year by ramming his plane against an enemy machine in the skies over Maymyo in Burma.



20 HALMAHERA RAIDERS BLASTED BY JAPANESE

100 Enemy Planes Including B-29's Attempt to Attack Amboina Island

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 19.—Counter-attacking a formation of about 150 small enemy planes attacking the northern part of Halmahera Island on September 16, the Japanese Forces shot down or damaged a total of 20 raiders and repulsed the rest.

In the meantime, one enemy torpedo-boat attempted to penetrate Kau Bay of the same island. Quickly catching up with the boat, Japanese Forces opened fire and sank it.

Yesterday afternoon about 50 enemy planes consisting of B-24's and P-38's attempted to attack Davao but the raid ended in failure.

A total of 100-odd anti-Axis aircraft, with B-29's as their mainstay, tried to attack Ambon on Amboina Island at daybreak on September 17. The Japanese Forces intercepted the enemy and repulsed all of them in the ensuing combat.

3 Downed at Wotje

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 19.—Japanese Units on Wotje Island in the Marshall Group downed three enemy planes in intercepting about 80 small-sized craft that attacked our positions early on the morning of September 17.

About 100 anti-Axis carrier-borne planes attempted a daylight raid on Koror Island in the Palau Group yesterday.

Rabaul Raiders Decrease

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, September 19.—In recent days, the number of anti-Axis planes that came attacking our positions here has decreased. However, from the night of September 17 to the morning of the next day a formation of about 50 medium and small-sized enemy planes attempted to carry out some raids. Quickly intercepting the raiders, the Japanese Units on the spot heavily damaged three planes and repulsed all the others.

PELILIU ADVANCE SLOW

Nimitz Headquarters Says Japanese Resistance Is Tough

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—Headquarters of Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, today announced that the American marines on Peliliu Island advanced one third of a mile on September 17 and that the Japanese equipped with a considerable number of guns and mortars put up strong resistance throughout the day, according to information from Pearl Harbor.

To Lead P. I. Invasion

Domei

LISBON, Septembebr 18.—Admiral Chester Nimitz in a radio speech to the American Legion Convention revealed that General Douglas MacArthur will lead the forthcoming "invasion of the Philippines," according to a Chicago dispatch.

He declared that the current American operations were undertaken to clear the way for MacArthur's return to the Philippines. Nimitz also hinted that major blows will take place against Japan elsewhere, possibly in China or Japan itself.

He concluded with the warning, "We have not yet come to grips with the main bodies of th well-trained Japanese army and the war against Japan will be a long one."

Eden Back in London

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, September 18.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has returned to London from the Quebec Conference and has attended a meeting of the War Cabinet. A diplomatic correspondent says that he probably gave a report on the decision reached between Prime Minister Churchill and Pre-

NIPPON ARMY UNITS TAKE WAITSAPHSIEN, REVEALS CHUNGKING

Nippon Mechanized Forces Speeding Toward Kweilin, Reports Reuter Scribe

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—Chungking military authorities in their war communique issued today admitted that the Japanese Forces have entered the eastern part of Kwangsi Province after advancing westward along the Si River in Kwangtung Province, and that the Japanese have also reduced Waitsaphsien, the Reuter correspondent in Chungking reported.

Concerning the war situation in Kwangsi Province, the Reuter correspondent made the following report:

"Japanese mechanized units are now speedily advancing in the Kwangsi Plain toward Kweilin. The Japanese vanguard, however, has not yet contacted the main body of the Chungking troops defending Kweilin.

"At present, the Chungking forces are digging trenches and constructing various other defense structures in preparation for a big battle. The evacuation of the citizens of Kweilin has been completed. Meanwhile, the facilities necessary for the defense structures have been mobilized.

"According to a report from Kweilin, the Chungking army is said to have demolished dwelling houses to obtain material for the construction of defense positions. They have also dug up the roads in the city. On the other hand, the Chungking Airways Company at Kweilin has announced the suspension of passenger and freight transportation."

Although the Reuter correspondent refrained from making any comment on the developments leading to the forthcoming battle for Kweilin, he stated, "it will become one of the severest fights in the China Affair."

Leaves Kweilin Airfields

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—With the Japanese Forces rapidly approaching Kweilin, a vital base for the United States air force in China, the U.S. 14th Air Squadron has already completed its withdrawal from the group of airfields around this strategic base after destroying all installations there, reports a United Press correspondent attached to the 14th Air Squadron Headquarters. The correspondent describes the evacuation as "the greatest defeat" which the same air corps has ever suffered in China in the current war.

It was due to the vigorous Japanese drives from two directions, one along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway and the other from the northern part of Kwangtung Province that the Kweilin airfields, which form the strategic center of the air bases in Eastern China, had to be evacuated, the U.P. report explains. The correspondent says that the withdrawal from the Kweilin bases which were built with much pain and difficulties by employing thousands of coolies was the greatest setback the 14th Air Squadron sustained in China.

Engineers supervised the dynamiting of 29 huge air bases which the themselves had built, while Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Air Force in China, visited these bases just prior to their destruction when they were enveloped in black smoke and flames.

Now that the Chungking forces are being pushed back behind the Kweilin air bases, depriving the latter of their vital anti-air attack defense system, the 14th Air Squadron is unable to check the vigorous onslaughts of the Japanese from the east and northeast, the U.P. dispatch reveals.

Describing the chaotic conditions prevailing in Kweilin, the report says that refugees are fleeing westward in a steady stream from the blazing city, adding that every house within Kweilin has been converted into a "pill-box" where the Chungking forces will, in accordance with orders, attempt to defend the citadel to the last.

Aaland Not Shelled

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 18.—The British news service report alleging that a German warship had shelled the western coast of the main island of the Aaland group was categorically denied by the staff of the Finnish coastal defense.

NIPPON FIGHTERS DOWN 2 PLANES IN SOUTH CHINA

Japanese Fliers Also Rout Enemy Soldiers Northwest Of Chaoching

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 18.—A Japanese fighter plane unit downed two of nine enemy P-51 planes today at a spot about 50 kilometers from Chaoching on the bank of the Si River on the South China front. A furious aerial combat ensued when the Wild Eagles caught up with the enemy planes. No damage was done to our planes or to our ground facilities.

On the morning and again towards evening yesterday Japanese dive bombers swooped down on about 600 fleeing enemy soldiers in the mountains northwest of Chaoching and routed the enemy to further flight.

Wild Eagles Hit Kanchow

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 18.—Wild Eagles of the Japanese Air Forces last night surprise-attacked Kanchow, one of the enemy's first-line air bases, and heavily blasted the shelters there. After dealing tremendous damage to the airfield, all the Japanese planes returned safely.

Despite the great menace of being cut off from the rear, the enemy has been desperately struggling to organize guerilla activities by using the Kanchow airfield, but due to our continuous attacks, his plan has been frustrated.

Liuchow Again Bombed

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 17.—Japanese Bombers again launched a night attack on Liuchow before daybreak today. Braving furious enemy anti-aircraft fire, the Wild Eagles swooped down on shelter areas and started fires in two places. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Completely cowed by the forceful pressure of repeated Japanese attacks, the enemy has not been able to attempt any pursuit attacks or undertake any interceptive movements during the nights.

Enemy Abandoning Kweilin

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE.—The speedy onrush of the Japanese Forces in Central and South China is causing increasing embarrassment and consternation to the enemy in advance bases in Kwangsi Province. According to photographs taken by Japanese reconnaissance planes, the enemy has already commenced the destruction of Kweilin airfield.

Kweilin has three airfields scattered over the southwestern, the southern and the southeastern parts of the city. Of these, the southwestern airfield with its special facilities of which the enemy has been so proud, has been the enemy's main base. The enemy has already commenced the destruction of the runway at this airfield, while at the southeastern airfield which has just been established, airplane directing routes and shelter sectors are being cut at random, and the runway covered with earth. There is no trace of the southern airfield being used, although about ten planes are parked on the grounds.

On the other hand, however, the Liuchow airfield is showing sudden activity, giving the impression that aircraft and materials are being transferred there from Kweilin. The fact that the Japanese night bombers in attacking Liuchow, have recently met with unusually intense enemy anti-aircraft gunfire, proves that the "air fortress" at Kweilin is retreating to Liuchow.

The Tanchuk airfield appears to be used as a base for enemy fighters. In this connection, a report from the Japanese Ground Unit on the first line says that the enemy appears to be frantically fleeing to the rear with the transport of various materials having already been commenced.

However, a noticeable fact is that the enemy, despite facing the crisis of the rear communication lines of Kanchow being cut off, is still continuing his obstinate movements. This indicates that the enemy has not abandoned the idea of destroying the Japanese communication lines on the Yangtze River, in South China waters and in the Taiwan area.

At any rate, it is apparent that the enemy, even after the destruction of the "air fortress" of Kweilin, is attempting to put up its last resistance at Liuchow.

Soviets Pressing Turks

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 18.—London diplomatic circles believe that the Soviet Government will shortly demand the Turkish Government to demilitarize the Straits of Dardanelles and open the straits for the free passage of anti-Axis vessels, accordng to the newspaper Svenska Dagbladet quoting an Associated Press dispatch from London.

Flying Bombs Blast Unprepared London Causing Confusion

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 18.—German flying bombs last night winged their way across the Channel and fell onto unprepared London and South England causing great confusion as the black-out regulations had been lifted the night before. With the beginning of the German shelling, however, excited policemen ran through the streets telling the people to black-out, but most of the Londoners had already thrown away their black-out contrivances.

ADVISER TO ROOSEVELT CONDEMNS BOLSHEVISM

Bullitt's Article Causes Big Stir In Soviet Union—Pravda Hits Back

A tremendous stir has been created in the Soviet Union by an article appearing in the American magazine, Life, entitled "The World As Looked At This Time from Rome" by William Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to Moscow and Paris and at the moment adviser to President Roosevelt. The article contains a most astounding argument against Bolshevism and even in America itself, where there has always been a deep-seated suspicion of the Soviet policy, a tremendous shock has been caused, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Mainichi.

In the article the writer, now one of the higher diplomatic advisers to the President, has jotted down his observations during a visit to Rome on behalf of the magazine for which he was acting as war correspondent. It transpires that the article, a long one filling nine pages, contains the most severe condemnation of Bolshevism which has ever been made public in the United States since the beginning of the war.

Due to the fact that the article appeared at the very moment when the American public mind was suffering from the shock caused by the revelation of Soviet policy, it has produced a profound effect throughout the United States. As was to be expected, the reaction of the Soviet Union to the article was tremendous. For example, the Pravda, official organ of the Central Committee, called Bullitt a cheap spy who was trying to create ill-feeling toward the Soviet Union.

According to a dispatch from the Washington correspondent of the Journal de Geneve, the highlights of the article are as follows:

"Rome trembles in fear of the growing menace of Moscow.

"Britain is not anywhere near the position where she can counteract this menace.

"America made a grave error when she included the Soviet Union in the Lend-Lease agreement.

"When the Anglo-American forces withdraw from the continent, Europe will fall prey to Bolshevism in the same way as Poland did.

"After Poland was divided up in 1939, the Soviet Union has pursued a policy under which it has sent a total of 1,700,000 Poles to Siberia.

"If Stalin is unsuccessful in his attempt to prevent the setting-up in Austria of a Socialist monarchy under the Hapsburgs as planned by Britain, Italy cannot hope to escape Bolshevization.

"If West Germany is occupied by combined American and British forces, Italy will be able to retain her liberty. However, if the Soviet Union should be permitted to take part in the occupation, there is little doubt that Bolshevism will prevail the length and breadth of Europe.

"There are already many who expect a third World War to take place within the next 15 years with the Soviet Union and various countries of western Europe as the chief combatants."

Bullitt's Article Criticized

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 18.—The article published in the American periodical Life by William Bullitt, former American Ambassador to France and at present a major in the French Army, is sharply criticized by the American press, according to reports from New York carried by the Dagens Nyheter.

It was recalled in this connection that Bullitt had asked the Vatican to exercise its influence on the western Democracies and Germany in order to come to an early agreement on a joint attack against the Soviet Union.

Edgar Mowrer, well known American journalist, warns his countrymen against Bullitt's ideas. Mowrer says that it was true that the Americans had not a great liking for the dominant positions at present held by the Soviet Union in Europe and Asia but there was nothing to be done in this matter. He added that a crusade against the Soviet Union which would have been possible two years ago was now out of the question. He stressed that the only possibility today was to place "confidence" in the Soviet Union.

ARMY UNITS ADVANCE IN LUNGLING SECTOR

Last Line of Resistance of Enemy Penetrated at Point 2 Kilometers From City

By Y. SEKI
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT BASE, September 18.—The Japanese Army Units, which had carried out vigorous operations besieging the main force of the enemy 11th Army Corps encircling Lungling since September 3, are continuing their advance, smashing the stubborn enemy resistance.

A Japanese Unit advancing along the western side of the Burma Road, on September 11, penetrated the enemy's last resistance line at a point two kilometers northeast of Lungling, and is continuing to advance carrying out intense attacks against the enemy. Acting in unison with this Unit, another Japanese Unit advancing from the eastern side of the Burma Road, also penetrated Hill No. 5, 22 kilometers southeast of Lungling, and is expanding its operations by intensely assaulting the enemy positions on Hills No. 6 and 7.

On the other hand, Japanese Units, which had well defended Lungling with small number of troops under heavy enemy pressure, closely cooperated with Japanese reinforcements immediately upon the commencement of the Japanese operations of raising the siege, and are now mopping up remnant enemy troops in th neighborhood of the same town. Meanwhile, the beaten enemy troops, along with building new positions in the rear, are attempting to check the Japanese advance by mustering the remnant troops. The enemy forces, which had fled before the heavy Japanese pressure on the Burma Road, have begun to put up resistance on the western side of the Nu River and also on the eastern side of Mangshih. The Japanese Units, with an intention of smashing these enemy attempts, are now developing vigorous mopping-up operations.

SOVIET WISHES RESPECTED

Britain and U.S. Bow to Moscow on Balkan Questions

Domei

ANKARA, September 18.—The Tasviri Efkiar published an article in which the conviction is expressed that the Soviet Union will continue to receive the full support of the Anglo-American Powers in political questions in the Balkans. The events have shown, the paper stresses, that the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American allies have always been at pains to maintain harmony.

The Anglo-American leaders in no case crossed the wishes of the Kremlin in problems relating to eastern and southern Europe. The Soviet Union alone dictated the fate of Rumania and Bulgaria and there could be no question about the fact that Britain and America and the Soviet Union intend to continue the present cooperation after the war.

Losses of Rebel Poles Bared

Domei

GENEVA, September 18.—The figures on the losses of the Polish formations, which had been brought into battle by the Anglo-Americans on the various fronts, are now on hand from well informed quarters. On the Italian Front, the so-called Polish crack brigade lost 50 per cent of its members alone at Cassino. Two more Polish divisions fighting in this sector lost about 12,000 men. The losses of the two Polish divisions fighting in France are given at 3,500 dead during August alone. These figures, it is stated, are thoroughly reliable.

Canadian Corvette Sunk

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—The sinking of the Canadian corvette Elben in the Strait of Dover was announced today by the Canadian Navy Ministry, according to an Ottawa dispatch. It is not known whether the corvette was sunk by hitting a mine or from a torpedo attack, but the ship sank instantaneously after a terrific explosion. Only 30 of the crew of 90 were saved.

Reich Using Rocket Plane

Domei

LISBON, September 18—The German air force has commenced to use its new type rocket propulsion planes on the Western Front, according to a United Press report from London. From the statement of airmen of the U.S. 19th Attack Corps, the new rocket plane is of the same type as the Messerschmit-163 with bat-like wings and is capable of attaining tremendous speed.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 18

In the Dutch area, the enemy yesterday noon after heavy air attacks dropped parachutists and air-borne troops behind our front with the focal points near Arnhem, Niswegen and Eindhoven. Yesterday afternoon the enemy attacked between Antwerp and Maastricht in order to establish contact with these air-borne formations and embittered fighting developed especially in the Neerpelt area. The enemy succeeded in making slight gains of ground toward the north and our concentric counter-attacks are in progress against the landed enemy air-borne troops.

Between Maastricht and Aachen as well as in the Nancy area, our troops are still engaged in heavy defensive fighting with strong enemy forces. In other sectors of the Western Front, numerous minor enemy attacks were repulsed. The enemy who had penetrated Luneville was thrown out again and our counter-attack south of the city is making good headway.

In the ruins of Brest, our heroic garrison pressed together on a narrow space is still holding its own against extremely severe enemy attacks. In Boulogne, too, there is heavy fighting raging. The enemy after air attacks lasting for hours succeeded in achieving a dent from a westerly direction which was sealed off however and all enemy attacks against Dunkirk were foiled.

The V-1 retaliation fire on London is continued.

At the Italian Front, enemy attacks in the Lucca-Pistoria sector were unsuccessful. The enemy supported by strong artillery and aircraft formations attacked the whole day north of Florence and on the Adriatic coast throwing into action strong reinforcements but all his attempts at breaking through were frustrated, and heavy losses were inflicted on him.

At the Bulgarian-Serbian border, there were several local engagements in which 10 Bulgarian tanks were destroyed.

In the southern part of Transylvania, enemy attacks supported by tanks, were also foiled yesterday, while renewed Soviet attacks near Sanok and Krosno were warded off and a salient effected by the enemy, was sealed off in a counter-attack.

In Latvia and Esthonia, fighting is going on with extreme violence. The big attack launched by the Soviets has now extended to the Dorpat area but it was checked after heavy fighting.

Our battleplane formations effectively supported our defensive fights in the Baltic area. Last night our bomber and battleplane formations with telling effect attacked Soviet troop concentrations. In aerial combats and by flak, 75 Soviet planes were downed yesterday.

On Lake Peipus, our naval artillery sank a Soviet gunboat and damaged another one.

U.S. bomber formations made a terror attack on Budapest yesterday. Last night enemy aircraft bombed Bremen and Dortmund area as well as Debrecen in Hungary.

ARGENTINA MORE ISOLATED

Reason for Withdrawal From American Defense Group Unknown

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 18.—Regarding Argentina's recent withdrawal from the Emergency Committee in Montevideo for Inter-American Political Defense, a special dispatch of the newspaper Informacione dated September 12 states: "The real cause of Argentina's' withdrawal is yet unknown. In the notice of withdrawal, it is simply stated that Argentina has been placed in a position of withdrawing from the Commission."

Meanwhile, another special dispatch from Arriba says: "The direct cause for the withdrawal seems to be attributable to the Argentine delegates opposition to the decision of the Commission that the delegates represent the American continental nations in general and not the respective State. However, the real cause appears to lie in Argentina's recent delicate internal situation. At any rate, Argentina is most likely to become more isolated."

BRITISH COAL OUTPUT LOW

Miners Oppose Wages Tax; Labor Service Plan Fails

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 18.—The British coal situation has worsened during the past weeks, according to London reports which stated that the present output is 100,000 tons less than last April when production was already considered wholly inadequate.

The London correspondent of the Goeteborgs Handels-och Sjofartstidning attributed the sharp decline to the disinclination of the miners to pay the wage tax which was introduced some time ago. Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, attempted to offset service for youths, but the plan has yielded no noteworthy success.

German Conduct Correct

Domei

AMSTERDAM, September 17.—Describing conditions in Belgium during the time of the German occupation, the London radio said that the Germans had done everything to maintain the normal life of the country. The Belgian people had been fed sufficiently and there were no epidemics. All inhabitants of Belgium had sufficient clothes and shoes while the postal system and traffic operated smoothly. The behavior of the Germans had been correct, the London radio declared.

USE OF CONCRETE URGED FOR HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

German Expert Discusses Problem of Fireproof Buildings To Counter Air Raids

Stressing that building technique plays a vital role in the defense against air attacks, Professor Dr. Hermann Seeger of Berlin, in discussing the question of how buildings can be made fireproof, declared that the raftered roof must be replaced by a concrete structure and that for public buildings wood must be eliminated, according to a recent Berlin dispatch.

Aerial warfare has created new conditions on the home front. The dropping of incendiary bombs containing phosphorous, benzine and similar inflammable substances is a new feature of air attacks. It is common knowledge that fires caused by incendiary bombs have wrought terrific havoc in European cities by destroying dwelling houses as well as historic buildings and cultural monuments.

How can defensive measures be taken against these weapons. If the dropping of such bombs cannot be prevented, at least the effect on buildings hit by incendiaries must be eliminated. This is possible, provided there is nothing inflammable in our houses when direct hits are scored.

Must Be Eliminated

Now wood, a material that for thousands of years has been highly valued and widely used for building purposes, is unfortunately combustible and must therefore be completely eliminated in future building schemes. Wooden rafters will be replaced in every storey by massive ceilings, such as we have in our cellars. The raftered roof, the most dangerous combustible imaginable as far as buildings are concerned, must be replaced by a concrete structure, completely free of wood.

In the case of flat roofs this presents no difficulty at all; but even the steep, sloping roof which is frequently desired for architectural reasons, is accessible to this method of building. For instance, tiles or slates can be attached to non-inflammable light concrete plates which are nailed on concrete beams with dowel pins.

It is up to us, therefore, to develop as perfectly as possible a new roof of reinforced concrete, the advantage of which lies in its being absolutely fireproof. Once reinforced concrete replaces raftered roofs and timber in the ceilings of every storey in every house, buildings can no longer be completely gutted.

The question arises as to whether wood should continue to be used for doors and window frames, floors and paneling and above all for furniture. The answer is, that for public buildings, at least, wood must be eliminated. Some day perhaps it will be possible to make wood, used for furniture, fireproof either by soaking it in salt solutions or by some other means. This indeed would be a welcome solution of the problem for although it is easy to erect a house without wood we should find it hard to do without it as a material. And so, before demanding from our chemical industry a new fireproof material, let us try to make wood, used for furniture and interior decoration, resistant to fire.

The framework of windows and doors can easily be made of steel and panels of doors of a suitable fireproof material. For floors there is a variety of non-inflammable coverings. Wood, however, would appear to be indispensable as far as furniture is concerned despite the fact that metal furniture from the easy chair, made of ductile steel rods, to the brass bedstead has already proved its worth.

Will Play Minor Role

In the postwar reconstruction of our demolished cities wood will only play a minor vole. This is certainly desirable, if only for reasons of national economy. Therefore, reinforced concrete must be used just as extensively in the building of dwelling houses as in the construction of engineering works, harbors, bridges, silos, etc. The wider use of concrete for building purposes will not be hindered by the present methods of making it.

It is expected that prefabricated parts of structures will appreciably speed up the building process. High grade, permanent molds will be used in well-organized plants that can be erected either on large building sites or in concrete works. This method guarantees a steady supply of prefabricated parts. Moreover, prefabricated parts are to be available for all kinds of purposes, including hollow concrete casings and also large sheets of concrete for roofs and ceilings of dwelling houses and industrial plants.

Extensive use of parts which are not only non-inflammable but possess other highly resistant qualities also, is of incalculable value in protecting our buildings against the effects of high explosives. When we hear that only fortifications and pillboxes, made of concrete, can withstand the heaviest artillery assaults, it is by no means a matter of indifference whether our houses are of masonry or contain strong skeletons of reinforced concrete. The latter construction guarantees a certain amount of security as long as no direct hit occurs in a bombing raid.

At the worst, walls can be torn out but the skeleton stands firm, even if the blast is fairly strong. Buildings of this description can stand severe damage without collapsing. Generally, the massive ceilings remain as they are firmly joined to the skeleton. And when in addition the use of all inflammable materials is strictly avoided the bombing raid is robbed of its devastating effects. The enemy will then have to consider whether bombing is worth while in view of his heavy losses to so little purpose.

Thus, building technique plays a vital role in defending the home country. We for our part shall leave nothing undone to hand it to the next generation in a finer and safer condition than that in which we ourselves found it.

BURMA EXPANDING ARMY FOR TOTAL WAR EFFORTS

Civilian Mobilization Also Being Pushed Under Supervision of Mahabama Asiayone

Domei

RANGOON, September 18.—Grimly engaged in the fourth Anglo-Burmese war to preserve its newly-won freedom, Burma is quickly expanding its army while speeding up the total civilian mobilization for war purposes.

With the realization, as Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, so appropriately put it, that "East Asia is fighting its own war for its own aims under its own war conditions and with its own war strength, and that the war situation in the west will not therefore decide the war issue in the East," the Burmese youths are rapidly augmenting the ranks of the Burmese Army.

With the Burmese people fully understanding the aim of the War of Greater East Asia, the total spiritual, and material mobilization is progressing apace. The establishment of the Mahabama Asiayone on August 1 on the occasion of the first anniversary of Burmese Independence is the major move heightening the morale as well as the determination of the Burmese people never to let the British invade Burma again, and that organization is now the basis or nucleus for the total mobilization of manpower.

Having taken civilian defense under its supervision, the Mahabama Asiayone is at present engaged in organizing the civilian population for total war efforts on the most efficient basis and toward that end is undertaking the total registration of the people to find out the exact war potentialities of the Burmese people and to eliminate the wasteful use of manpower.

The Mahabama Asiayone is organizing Burma's manpower for the most efficient use. Hence the war efforts of Burma underline the main point of Japanese Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso's recent Diet address—concentration of the heightening of the civilian war efforts for the speedy augmentation of national strength necessary for the decisive war.

The Government is relying on the efforts of the Mahabama Asiayone in three directions. Firstly, perfection of civilian defense, secondly, war production, and thirdly, the production of foodstuffs and cotton.

Prime Minister Ba Maw's recent declaration that the War of Greater East Asia is "a people's war" marks the feeling with which the Burmese are engaged in their respective tasks for the prosecution of the war to final victory.

Muslims Terminating Fasting

Domei

SHONAN, September 18.—Local Muslims will celebrate soon Hari Raya Puasa, which marks the termination of the fasting month for the third time since the advent of the Japanese Military Administration.

REICH FORCES DESTROY 77 SOVIET AIR RAIDERS

Majority Downed Over Baltic Area; Luftwaffe Also Raids West Rumania

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—Not less than 77 Soviet planes were brought down by German fighters and flak batteries during the past 24 hours over the Eastern Front, according to latest reports.

The majority of them were brought down over the Baltic battle area while other focal points of air fighting were over the central sector in the regions northeast of Warsaw and southwest of Krosno.

At the same time strong German bomber and battleplane formations raided Soviet supply traffic and railway targets in the western Rumanian area. Transport trains, railway stations and vehicle columns were effectively torn up, while tracks of the Deva-Karansebes railway line were also destroyed.

Another strong German air formation concentrated attacks against inhabited localities and traffic in the areas southeast of Krosno and northeast of Warsaw.

In the far north, German fighters warded off a Soviet air attack on the harbor and town of Kirkenes, where 10 Soviet planes were brought down during air duels.

German bombers and battleplanes which carried out the raids yesterday all returned safely despite strong Soviet defense. Only four German fighters were lost during the day.

French 'Traitors' Arrested

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 18.—So far 5,000 French collaborationists and "traitors" have been arrested in Paris, according to a Svenska Dagbladet report from London. These Frenchmen are to be tried as soon as possible by special courts and to be sentenced to death, imprisonment or "national degradation," the latter sentence being tantamount to the deprival of rights as French citizens.

Soviets Take Antonescu

Domei

MOSCOW, September 18.—The Soviet High Command announced on the night of September 18 that it had formally taken delivery of General Ion Antonescu, former Rumanian Premier, who was arrested by the Red forces when King Michael committed the act of treachery and was taken to Odessa.

It was also announced that four officers of the Rumanian Army are detained along with General Antonescu.

Approves Soviet Cooperation

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 19.—A proposal for strengthening Soviet-Chungking collaborations was made and approved in the plenary session of the Chungking Military Council held yesterday, according to a Chungking dispatch received here.

Issuing Japanese Book

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 19.—As timely present to the Indonesian people who are now striving for their independence, the Japanese Military Administration in Java will shortly publish a Malai translation of "The Basic Principle of Japan's National Structure." Copies of the book will be extensively circulated in the island by the end of October.

Boosting Defensive Structure

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, September 18.—The Samarinda Girls' Association of which the members are unmarried women between the ages of 15 and 25 will launch all-out activities under the guidance of the local military administration to help strengthen the defensive structure of Indonesia.

BULGARIANS ARRESTED

Former Premier and Many Others Said to Have Been Seized

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—Noted persons opposed to the Government continue to be arrested in Bulgaria, according to an Istanbul dispatch.

Among the persons who have already been arrested are Costor Muravieff, former Premier, Dimiter Shishmanoff, former Foreign Minister, Dimiter Wassiloff, former Transportation Minister, and Bogdan Filoff. The latter, who was a member of the Regency, is said to have been arrested at a foreign public office.

Several known persons committed suicide before they were arrested. Among them were Professor Alexander Stanisheff, Home Minister in the Bagrianoff Cabinet, General Stainoff and his wife, and Alexander Radelawoff, former Public Works Minister.

Wants Terms to Italy Bared

Domei

GENEVA, September 17.—The well-informed News Week reports that the British and Americans at first had been quite willing to disclose the armistice terms to Italy. The Badoglio Government, however, urged suppression of the terms because they were so severe that their publication would cause serious reaction among the Italian people and thus prevent cooperation with anti-Axis military circles. Now, however, the Bonomi Government has requested the publication of the terms hoping that the pressure, exerted by public opinion, would induce the anti-Axis to moderate their terms. London and Washington, however, are opposing any such request.

Independence Promise Day

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 19.—September 7, the date of Japanese Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso's historic announcement of independence to the people of East Indies, in the future will be formally celebrated every year by the 50,000,000 inhabitants of Java as the official order issued on September 17 designated September 7 as "Independence Promise Day."

Ministry Bulletin Popular

Domei

MANILA, September 18.—"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Bulletin" published by the Philippine Republic is very popular among the different ministries of the Japanese Government as well as embassies of foreign countries in Tokyo, according to a recent letter sent by Jorge Vargas, Philippine Ambassador to Japan, to Foreign Minister Claro Recto.

The One Billion People of East Asia Are United Today as Never Before

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New Britain Island: Rabaul.
New Guinea: Manokwari.
Others: Hongkong.
Temporarily Closed: Bombay, London, New York.

NAKANO IS NOMINATED PRESIDENT OF WASEDA

New Head Studied in U.S. and Also at Heidelberg University in Germany

Dr. Tomio Nakano, executive-director and concurrently head of the Political and Economic Department of Waseda University, was nominated President of the University on Saturday by the Board of Trustees. He has succeeded the late Dr. Hozumi Tanaka.

The new President is 54 years old and hails from Hokkaido. He was graduated from Waseda University in 1916 and studied abroad for six years from 1918. While in the United States, he attended John Hopkins University and, later, Heidelberg University in Germany where he specialized in constitutional and public laws. Upon his return to Japan, he became assistant professor of his Alma Mater and, in 1924, assumed the post of professor at the same University.

In 1936, he was given the academic degree of Doctor of Law by Waseda University and, six years later, became the head of the Political and Economic Department of Waseda University. In April, this year, he was appointed executive-director. Dr. Nakano is the fourth President of Waseda University.

Following the acceptance of the new post, Dr. Nakano said:

"Following in the steps of the late Dr. Tanaka, I am resolved to exert my utmost in performing my new duties. I should like to expand the activities of the Greater East Asia Cultural Research institute and encourage studies concerning Japan's fundamental policy toward Greater East Asia. At the same time, I should like to contribute to the training of students from all over Greater East Asia.

"I am also planning to send professors in the literary field to munitions factories where they will be able to contribute positively to Japan's war efforts. In the near future, young professors at Waseda University will be dispatched to munitions factories on the mission of bolstering the morale of the workers so as to increase production."

Social and General

Philippine Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas returned to Tokyo on Monday from Karuizawa.

The Japan-Germany Cultural Institute will sponsor a six-day lecture meeting beginning September 25 to introduce to the people here Germany's superior aircraft industry. Among the lecturers will be Jiro Takeda, Managing-Director of the Aviation Industry Society and other authorities on aircraft who have recently returned from Germany. The meeting will be jointly assisted by the Education and Munitions Ministries, the Board of Information and the Technical Affairs Board.

The Japan-Manchoukuo Cultural Society is expected soon to complete the compilation of a comprehensive Japanese dictionary for the purpose of facilitating studies in the Japanese language by Manchoukuoan students. Other outstanding works being undertaken by the Society at present are the compilation of historical data on Manchoukuo and Mongolia during the Ming dynasty, the translation into Chinese of the history of Manchoukuo during the ten years since its founding, and printing of a Mongolian-Japanese dictionary.

Mr. Rene Ochsenbein of the Swiss Legation is now at Mr. Goto's house, No. 656, Karuizawa.

Mr. Oscar Pettersson may be addressed to "care of Royal Swedish Legation, No. 2360, Karuizawa."

Ugaki Off for Peking

Domei

HSINKING, September 19.—General Kazushige Ugaki, who has been conferring with leaders in various quarters since his arrival here, left this morning for Peking by air.

Thai Nationals Here Will Fete Birthday Of King of Thailand

As the 19th birthday of His Majesty King Ananda Mahidol of Thailand falls today felicitation ceremonies will be held at the Zojoji Temple, Shiba at 9 o'clock this morning under the auspices of the Japan Buddhist Association. The function will be attended by about 120 persons, including Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan and his wife, members of the Thai Embassy and other Thai residents in Tokyo. Aside from felicitating the auspicious occasion, prayers will be offered for the victorious consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. Benko Nakamura, High Priest of the Temple, will officiate at the ceremonies.

Press Comments

Wednesday, September 19

THE CHANCE TO FIGHT HAS COME

MAINICHI—The enemy, as anticipated has shifted to his next operation. Having consolidated his bases in the Marianas, he will use them as a foothold in aiming at Japan Proper; with the enemy's military strength on the China continent being speedily reinforced, air raids from that area against Japan Proper, Chosen, and Manchoukuo will become more frequent; in the Indian Ocean and in the Indo-Burmese border area, more forces are bound to be dispatched by the British for their attack from that direction; from the North, where the enemy has been gradually strengthening his bases, he is waiting for a chance to strike; all these are facts.

There is, however, no doubt that the enemy is pouring his main strength into his frontal invasion from the Pacific which he is taking up as his main strategy. After having extended his activities from Saipan to Tinian and Guam, he has been impatient to get into his hands the entire chain of islets scattered to the southwest of these islands in preparation for his invasion from the Pacific front. Already from the fact that since some time ago the enemy, employing bulky air forces, had frequently repeated his air raids and bombings against these islands, it was possible to guess where his intentions lay. And as expected, since the morning of September 15 the enemy eventually directed his spearhead against the islands of Peliliu and Angaur in the Palau group and Morotai in the Moluccas and landed his troops there.

This time again, however, the enemy's plan was not carried out easily. Against Morotai Island the enemy employed a task force of 80 various war vessels. On September 16, planning to strengthen his position on Peliliu Island, he spent upwards of 10,000 shells. But even with the employment of such large quantities of materials the enemy's losses were large. At Peliliu he lost more than 150 tanks, over 60 landing barges and several warships and other vessels as well as airplanes, within a brief time.

From these reports we can picture the heroic fighting and fierce struggle put up by the officers and men of the Imperial Forces garrisoned on those islands. Only recently the world was struck with admiration at the way Saipan was defended; now equally superhuman battles are being carried on by our officers and men on Tinian and Guam islands and this time again our entire troops on the new theaters of war are fiercely engaging the foe in furious fighting.

The enemy will not be able to avoid tremendous losses; he will soon realize the difficulty of the job he has tackled.

From the present situation of the war in Europe, the enemy has apparently drawn the conclusion that the fighting in Europe will be quickly concluded, and he is now earnestly discussing what should be done then. For this purpose he has recently opened the Quebec Conference, and both Churchill and Roosevelt are saying in concert: "As soon as the war in Europe ends, we will start wholesale operations against Japan."

But they recognize the fact that even though this moment may come, the operations will be extremely difficult. Even though in some manner or other the war in Europe might end, it is most probable that the delicate movements in the political situation which are cropping up behind the fighting situation will not permit them to easily shift their military forces from the West to the East. In the first place, it is doubtful whether it will be possible harmoniously to bring the Anglo-American forces under one strategical command. That at the Quebec parleys no supreme commander for the war against Japan was decided on was because a hitch occurred in the final decision. And if they now say that there was no need to make such a decision, it is only an attempt to cover their embarrassment.

Yet we do not attempt to ease our minds by listing the difficulties of the enemy. Just as to date he has overcome various difficulties in his war against Japan, he will also make supreme efforts to overcome fresh difficulties. If his actions are considered one by one, it cannot be denied that they are based on complete preparations and careful measures. Such being the enemy's case, so also on our side our preparations must be most careful and solid.

TROUBLES OF AGED CHURCHILL AND ROOSEVELT

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Churchill and Roosevelt jointly declared the result of the Quebec Conference, exaggerated as usual, by saying, "respecting the smashing of Japan, decisions have been reached on all points." Conferences have been held by them nine times since the beginning of the war. At every conference they have discussed plans regarding their fight against Japan. This time surely they must have decided upon a joint operation strategy against Japan.

But Japan is surrounded by water on all sides. Having risen against the two powers at the same time, we are fully prepared to grapple with them as to whatever they may decide, and when or from where they may come.

We have full confidence in our Imperial Forces and only await the day when we replace the word "Japan" in their statement "to destroy Japan" to "the United States and Britain."

ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR FORMULA AND THE SOVIET UNION

YOMIUCHI-HOCHI—As the foreign dispatches comment, the recent Quebec Conference might have been the most important among all the Anglo-American conferences held since the outbreak of the present World War. This is because not only the last details of the plans to defeat Germany and Japan were discussed, as reported in the communique; but because undoubtedly pressing problems of vital interest to Britain and America, which were not revealed in the communique, must have been talked over.

Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's secretary, stated that Roosevelt's visit to Hawaii, the Pacific Strategy Conference held there, and his inspection trip to the Aleutians were in preparation for the Quebec Conference. But why did he inspect only the preparations in the North and not in the entire Pacific? Nothing was said about Churchill's "preparations," but his sudden hurried trip to Italy is still fresh in our minds. Could there be some particular meaning in the fact that the areas inspected were, on the one hand, American military bases in waters touching on Soviet territory and, on the other hand, the foremost front defense area where the Anglo-American forces are at last to contact the southward advancing Soviet forces, and especially the area where through Anglo-American military and political failures pro-Soviets forces are likely to grasp the lead?

The Soviet Union's diplomatic offensive, starting with her unconditional recognition of the Algiers regime, dealt quite a staggering blow to America and Britain. But her latest handling of the Polish issue, of the Rumanian, Finnish and Bulgarian problems, has come to be a matter of no mere artifice or prestige. Her manner of handling is such as to nullify the Atlantic Charter. But the Atlantic Charter is not a handbill issued to allure and entice the smaller nations; it is a document setting forth the prerequisite conditions for establishment of Anglo-American world domination. Nullification of this document, therefore, signifies a crack in the groundwork for the establishment of the Anglo-American Empires.

If the Soviet Union's successive military steps proves incompatible with the Anglo-American interpretation of the Atlantic Charter, and if the European war situation entered its final stage, America and Britain could now no longer afford to bungle. What military steps will America and Britain take in order to push through the Anglo-American formula of disposing of Germany? This, therefore, makes one question. Another question that was no doubt brought up was the termination of the war without Anglo-American leadership in the Pacific being encroached upon—in the Pacific war which America and Britain have hitherto monopolised. These questions undoubtedly formed the main topics of discussion at the Quebec Conference. They conferred and agreed on the manner of concluding the war in a way advantageous to Anglo-American interests. But it is only another case of their counting their chickens before they are hatched. We will all the more strengthen and consolidate our preparedness to strike a smashing blow at these new attempts of the Anglo-Americans.

NOVELISTS COMMENT ON LITERARY MEETING

Conference Will Help to Spread Beauty of Oriental Culture, Says Yokomitsu

The significant Third Greater East Asiatic Literary Conference which is to be held in Nanking on November 12 is already arousing the interest of various literary circles of Asiatic countries.

Various comments on the forthcoming parley as voiced by some of the noted men of letters are as follow:

Japan's famed novelist Riichi Yokomitsu says, "The coming conference will clearly reveal how British and American activities in the past made them our common enemies.

"The conference will spread among the masses in enemy countries the beauty of Oriental culture which has often struck European experts themselves in the past."

The noted Manchoukuoan writer Ku Ting declared: "As this is the third literary conference to be held our mutual feelings are understood by each other. As the war increases in violence, we men of letters are becoming more and more aware that 'without Japan there can be no Asia.' Our task is how to reflect on this fact at the Nanking conference."

Kung Chih-ping, Chief of the Publicity Enterprises of the National Government of China, voiced his conviction that the construction of Greater East Asia and the emancipation of Asiatic races and the prosecution of the current war will destroy the imperialistic culture of Britain and America. He also pointed out that there were forces at work in the Orient already which are developing and restoring true Asiatic culture.

"In this year of decisive victory, the men of letters must also go forward to their battle stations," Mr. Kung declared, "and proceed apace with the soldiers for the attainment of victory."

Indicating the desire of the Philippines to send a representative to the conference, Francisco B. Icasiano Chief Editor of the Philippine News Weekly and the Philippine Review said, "What must be thoroughly understood today is the fact that we must surely come out victorious in this war, for victory alone can liberate the one billion Asians and vindicate the cultural spirit of Asia."

Vice-Ministers Meet

The regular meeting of vice-ministers was held at 8:30 a.m. Monday at the Prime Minister's official residence. At the meeting, Katsuroku Aikawa, Welfare Vice-Minister, reported on the condition of school pupils who have dispersed from Tokyo.

Concert Calendar

The first subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, September 23, 24, and 25, at 6 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Madame Chieko Hara, at the piano. Program: Akira Ifukube's Overture (dedicated to the people of the Philippines); Schumann's Piano Concerto; Brahms' Symphony No. 1, in C minor, Op. 68.

Concert by the Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Kojiro Kofune, Sunday, September 24, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Haruko Fujita at the piano. Program: Borodin's Symphonic Poem—In the Steppes of Central Asia; Dances of Polovetzki Maidens from Prince Igor; Respighi's Symphony Suite-Bird; Grieg's Piano Concert No. 1 in A minor; Akiyoshi Mitsukuri's Classical Miniature Symphony.

The 11th vocal recital by Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, and Evening with Lyric members by Koscak Yamada, accompanied by Tatsuo Mizutani, at the piano, Monday, September 25, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: all masterpieces of Koscak Yamada, to the poems of Rofu Miki; Hakushu Kitahara—Russian Doll and others; Japanese folk songs arranged by Koscak Yamada.

The 31st subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Noboru Kaneko, Wednesday, September 27, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists: Zenzo Matsumoto, violin, and Kiju Yoshida, 'cello. Program: Akira Ifukube's Nippon Rhapsody; Beethoven's Concerto for Violin and 'Cello with Orchestra; Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 4 in F minor, Op. 36.

Concert by the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Tadashi Hattori, Thursday, September 28, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists: Miss Haruko Asakura, soprano; Eiichi Asabuki, xylophone, and Seikyo Chamber Music Group. Program: Orchestra—Rossini's Barbier von Sevilla; Chamber Music—Beethoven's Menuet; Lehar's Gold und Silber; Schumann's Traeumerei; Brahms' Hungarian Dance; Dvorak's Humoresque; Strauss' An der schoenen blauen Donau; Soprano Solo—Kunihiko Hashimoto's Okashi-to-Musume; Koscak Yamada's Konomichi; Xylophone Solo—Cilea's Spagnora; Eiichi Asabuki's Cradle Song: Hibana.

Violin Recital by Miss Hisako Tsuji, with Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hideo Saito, Sunday and Monday, October 1 and 2, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The Sunday Program: Akira Ifukube's Symphonic Poem No. 1; Bach's Violin Concerto No. 2 in E major; Beethoven's Violin Concerto Op. 61 in D major. The Monday Program: Shinichi Takata's Sakura; Brahms' Violin Concerto Op. 77 in D major; Bruch's Violin Concerto Op. 26 in G minor.

31 Civilian Airmen to Be Commended Today For Their Contribution to Progress of Flying

In recognition of outstanding contributions to the enhancement of aviation activities, 31 civilian aviators are to be commended at a ceremony to be held at 9 a.m. today, the Fifth Aviation Day, sponsored by the Transportation and Communications Ministry. Of them, 15 are to be commended by the Transportation and Communications Minister and the other 16 by the Director of the Aviation Bureau.

The careers of the 15 aviators who are to be commended by the Transportation and Communications Minister are as follows:

The late Yu Hosokawa of the Japan Airways Company, had 9,700 flying hours to his credit from the time he first flew in 1928 to the time of his death in July, this year. He was a civilian aviator but with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia he was dispatched to the South where he met a heroic death in action.

Kazuhiko Kochi of the Asahi Shimbun has devoted himself to aviation for the last 23 years. In 1935, he flew to Europe on the 'Kochikaze."

Sumitoshi Nakao of the Japan Airways Company went on a round-the-world flight on the "Nippon" which was made in Japan. During his career of 23 years, he participated in experimental flights on many occasions and also contributed toward the opening of new aviation routes.

Haruichiro Shinohara of the Central China Airways Company has been active in the aviation field since 1910. During his career he visited Europe piloting the "Hatsukaze."

The late Kanji Ogawa of the Japan Airways Company was a record holder of the longest flight in Japan with 6,000 flying hours credited to him. Being an expert pilot, his services in the field of aviation were great.

Fumio Haneta of the Mainichi Shimbun, has successfully made many experiment flights and also contributed toward the permeation of knowledge concerning aircraft.

Kanji Tsukagoshi of the Asahi Shimbun has done much in initiating students to flying technique. In 1937, he was on the Japanese plane, the "Kamikaze, which completed a flight between Tokyo and London in 94 hours, thus establishing a new world's record.

Kampei Tanaka of the Kawasaki Aircraft Industry Company has been active in the aviation field for the last 24 years since 1920, participating in experimental flights. He has also made a speed record.

Motomatsu Yamaguchi of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company has served as an expert aviator for the last 23 years

Yuichi Mino of the Manchoukuo Airways Company has greatly contributed to the development of aviation technique for the last 24 years since 1920.

Seiji Torii of the Central China Airways Company, has 10,000 flying hours to his credit, 700 hours of which on night flights.

Masao Omori of the Japan Airways Company succeeded in the long flight to Italy on a friendship mission. At present he is assisting the training of airmen who are to serve the Army and Navy in Japan Proper, Central and South China as well as in the Southern Regions.

Momosaburo Shinno of the Asahi Shimbun, has distinguished himself in the flight to Nanking on a friendship mission and later to Thailand, when he opened an air route between Japan and Thailand.

Tahei Yonetsu of the Manchoukuo Airways Company, has pursued his studies in the method of surveying distance in the air, and is also an expert instructor of young aviators.

Jiro Araki of the Central China Airways Company, has devoted himself to the opening of regular airway service lines and is a holder of the record of 10,000 flying hours to his credit.

The 16 aviators who are to be commended by the Director of the Aviation Bureau are:

Zensho Ishigami, of the Japan Airways Company, Kan Kunieda of the Manchoukuo Airways Company, Akira Toyoshima, Masajiro Nodera, Tokusho Kayama, and Sadao Sagawa of the Japan Airways Company, Tohei Abe of the South China Airways Company, Zenjiro Kaneda of the Tachikawa Aircraft Company, Haruki Takagi of the Kawasaki Aircraft Company, Haruo Suematsu of the Nakajima Aircraft Company, Kumao Shibata of the Dai Nippon Aviation Society, Shiro Kishida and Takeo Okabe of the Japan Airways Company and two others.

Besides those 31 aviators, Tetsukichi Isobe, adviser of the aircraft factory attached to the Hitachi Aircraft Industry Company, is to be commended for his meritorious services as the pioneer exponent of glider activities in Japan. On the same occasion, for its contribution toward the development of gliders by means of the training of many youths on the Kirigamine Plateau, mention will be made of Suwa, Nagano Prefecture.

Cabinet Hears Shimada

The regular Cabinet meeting on Tuesday took place at the Prime Minister's official residence from 10 a.m. with all the Cabinet members attending. Subsidy measures for increased production and delivery of compost heap and firewood and charcoal were discussed and explanations made by Toshio Shimada, Agriculture and Commerce Minister.

Swordsmiths Donate Plane

The Japan Swordsmiths' Association presented the first "Japanese Sword Plane" to the Army on Monday. Funds for the plane donation had been solicited from among the swordsmiths throughout the country since this spring.

Army Aviators Graduate

Commencement ceremony of the Military Aviation Academy was held at 11 a.m. on Tuesday.

Manchoukuo Emperor Graciously Grants Audience to Ugaki

Domei

HSINKING, September 18.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was pleased to receive in audience General Kazushige Ugaki, today at 10:30 a.m., following the latter's worship at the National Foundation Shrine. His Imperial Majesty graciously shook hands with the General. General Ugaki then called on General Chang Ching-hui, Prime Minister of Manchoukuo, at his official residence. Then proceeding to the Council Guest Hall General Ugaki attended a conference with Rokuzo Takebe, Director-General of the General Affairs Board, Manchoukuo, and other Government leaders. Following this the General was invited to dine with Prime Minister Chang.

FOODSTUFF PRODUCTION BEING INCREASED IN JAVA

Conversion of Various Plantations in Isle Is Decided by Administration

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 19.—The Java Military Administration has decided to convert part of the island's various plantations for foodstuff cultivation as a measure to ensure the foodstuff requirements of the plantation workers.

Areas to be converted shortly will be designated by the provincial authorities concerned. Rice, maize, sweet potatoes, cassava and other foodstuff plants will be raised in the designated areas.

It is recalled in this connection that wartime renovations had been introduced in the management of the island's rubber, cinchona bark, cacao, coffee and tea plantations since their operation was entrusted to 21 private firms on May 1 this year.

While the output of cinchona and cacao was stepped up, old rubber plantations have been rejuvenated and many coffee and tea plantations turned over to cultivation of more vital crops on instruction of the Industry Department of the Military Administration. Ramie and other fiber plants are also grown on the plantations as part of the island's clothing material self-sufficiency scheme.

AID FOR WORKERS IN JAVA

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 19.—In order to further ensure the improvement of the working conditions of workers who are playing an increasingly vital part in converting Java into a huge arsenal, the Military Administration notified provincial offices on September 17 of a series of regulations to be enforced in all the factories and other places where construction work is now being carried on.

Among other things, the regulations provide for measures to supply the workers with daily necessities at low prices, maintain hygiene experts at all places of employment and prevent accidents by granting proper rest and recreational opportunities to the workers.

In order to fully realize the aims of these regulations, the labor directors will work in close cooperation with the "Workers' Aid Association," which will be established shortly in accordance with the recommendations made by the Central Council at its fourth session last month.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1944

Aviation Day

Today is Aviation Day, a day originally set aside to draw the attention of the nation to the importance of aircraft and the men who build and fly them. The nation, however, no longer needs Aviation Day to remind it of the outstanding importance of aviation, for it is aware that air power, both military and civil, constitutes the prime material requisite for success in war and in peace. The attention of the nation today is ever focussed on the skies and on the plants where the nation's wings are produced. The air, aircraft, and airmen are the nation's chief concern and every day is Aviation Day.

It is true that the war has done much to bring to the fore the vital importance of the air as a theater of activity and the unsurpassed part played by air power in inflicting telling blows upon an enemy. The epochal victories scored by Japanese arms in the war largely through a superiority in airmen, aircraft and air strategy conclusively impressed upon the popular Japanese mind the fact that the world had entered upon an era of aviation.

But even before the present war, far-seeing leaders and the youth of the nation had become air-conscious. Model-plane flying had become a national hobby and civil aviation had taken remarkable strides forward. And it was the Japanese who, immediately upon the outbreak of the war, provided the answer to the long disputed question among military circles as to which is superior, the airplane or the battleship. Today it is a fact acknowledged by the world that no land or naval force can hope for victory without superiority in the air. The stress the Anglo-American enemy is laying on air power is a result of the bitter lessons he received at the hands of the Japanese.

The truly remarkable progress made by Japan's aircraft industry in less than a decade since it became a full-scale industry and the epoch-making exploits of Japan's airmen, which has blasted most decisively the pre-war enemy propaganda that the Japanese were incompetent as flyers, are indications of the severity of the blows Japan is ready to deal upon the approaching enemy. As Japan's valiant armed forces fight to beat off the menace to East Asiatic freedom, they are being backed by new developments taking place in the laboratories and increasing numbers of planes rolling off the assembly lines on the home front.

Aviation Day today may thus be no longer needed as a day especially set aside to urge the nation into increased air-consciousness. It remains significant, however, as a day on which the nation honors its pioneers of the air and re-dedicate itself anew to the task of directing still greater efforts for still greater air power. So today, as every day, the nation turns to the skies and salutes its airmen, civil as well as military, and turns to the production front and salutes the makers of the nation's wings, wings for victory and East Asiatic liberation.

Unrest in Latin American

Argentina is by no means the only Latin American country which is struggling against the oppression of the United States. Although the other countries, because of their greater vulnerability to the economic, political, and military pressure of the United States, do not dare openly reveal their resentment as Argentina is doing, the whole hemisphere south of the Rio Grande is seething with scarcely suppressed discontent against the domination which the United States is trying to exercise.

So intense, in fact, is this discontent that often it cannot be kept repressed. The recent decision of the Mexican Government to confiscate the foreign-owned oil interests within the country is only one example of the way in which the resentment against the United States often crops to the surface. The question of freezing out the United States oil interests has long troubled the relations between Mexico and the United States, but the decision of the Mexican Government at this time to settle this issue once and for all without yielding any monetary compensation represents a significant stiffening of the Mexican attitude.

The rumors of political ferment in Brazil may also have a distinct connection with Latin American discontent with United States domination. Although nothing definite can be known because of the strict censorship which has been imposed, reports of a military movement and arrests of several prominent personages indicate that something serious must be afoot. It is known, however, that there is a strong nationalistic resentment, especially in army circles, against the tendency of the present administration to truckle too compliantly to the dictates of the United States. The forced resignation of Foreign Minister Oswald Aranha recently was a direct consequence of this sentiment. In the light of such a background, it is more than likely that the present political unrest in Brazil is at least an indirect manifestation of revolt against the undue influence of the United States.

In the meantime Argentina continues her brave defiance of the pressure from the North. Her latest act in deciding to withdraw from the Emergency Committee for Inter-American Political Defense which meets at Montevideo was a direct answer to the coercion which the United States is exercising upon Argentina.

Well may the people of the United States lament, as Frank Tannenbaum has done in the July issue of the magazine Foreign Affairs, that the present war has failed to improve the relations between the United States and Latin America. It is true that outwardly all the Latin American countries have collaborated with the war policy of the United States. It is true that military bases and raw materials in Latin America have been made available to the United States. But this was due only to the pressure which the United States exerted with her overwhelming preponderance of power. The fundamental character of the relations between the United States and Latin America has in fact deteriorated instead of improved.

The United States has seemed to think that all that was necessary to make the Latin American countries obey her will was to disguise her coercion by making payments. Hence she has shipped military equipment to the Latin American countries under the Lend-Lease plan and has flooded these countries with easy credit. But the military goods which she has sent under the Lend-Lease arrangement are types of goods which the Latin American countries do not need, while the manufactured goods which they do need cannot be supplied by the United States on account of her own shortage and because of her paucity of shipping facilities, while her requisitioning of Latin American natural resources is adding to the shortage of commodities in these countries. The flooding of these countries with American dollars in exchange for the requisitioned raw materials is merely rendering Latin American economy more unstable than ever by inducing a severe inflation.

Adding insult to injury, the United States has sent to Latin America an army of agents whose aggressive actions leave no doubt as to the high-handed intention of the United States to direct arbitrarily the conduct of affairs in Latin America. While Sumner Welles was Under Secretary of State, the United States made at least some pretence of disguising her actions under the cover of the so-called "Good Neighbor Policy", but the new Under Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, a typical product of American big business, seems to think that all that is necessary is a display of American gold and a brandishing of American power. The dollar diplomacy of the United States has become naked and undisguised.

It is no wonder that, while the weaker Latin American countries must remain circumspect in the face of superior United States power, they cannot wholly repress their resentment and alarm. Hemispheric solidarity is a fiction, and must ever remain so as long as the United States continues her imperialistic policy and the Latin American countries cherish their independence and their own rightful interests.

MANPOWER AND DECLINE OF POPULATION

British Face Serious Situation as Birth Rate Declines

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Of the principal countries engaged in the war, today, England experiences the greatest anxiety in respect to her manpower problem. This is revealed in her small population, the conspicuous decline in her rate of natural increase and the over-populaton of her cities. England's population inclusive of Scotland and northern Ireland is 47,000,000, a paltry figure which barely manages to reach half the German mark and falls short of half our total of over 100,000,000. While her population figures alone already give her cause for anxiety, the decline in her birth-rate together with the accompanying outstanding contraction of the rate of her natural increase aggravates still more her solicitude and threatens to a great extent her existence.

After the last World War, her rate of natural increase was more than ten persons her thousand, a figure not in anway inferior to that shown by Japan. Since then, however, this has rapidly dropped, reaching down to the poor and later stagnant level of three persons her thousand, just prior to the war, and one person per thousand after the outbreak of the hostilities.

Although due recognition is given to the results of the policy aimed at the increase in her population in 1942, much doubt exists as to whether or not credence can be placed on this figure.

This gradual decline in the natural increase rate implies, on the one hand, a dwindle in the population of her youth and, on the other, an increase in her middle and old age population.

Percentage Table Showing England's Population According to Age

	1911	1921	1931	1937
0 yrs. — 4 yrs.	10.7	8.8	7.5	6.8
5 „ — 9 „	10.2	9.3	8.3	7.2
10 „ — 14 „	9.7	9.7	8.0	7.8
15 „ — 19 „	9.3	9.2	8.6	8.1
20 „ — 24 „	8.8	8.3	8.7	7.9
25 „ — 29 „	8.5	7.8	8.4	8.4
30 „ — 34 „	8.0	7.4	7.6	8.2
35 „ — 39 „	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.6
40 „ — 44 „	6.2	6.9	6.7	6.8
45 „ — 49 „	5.3	6.4	6.4	6.4
50 „ — 54 „	4.4	5.3	6.0	6.0
55 „ — 59 „	3.5	4.3	5.2	5.5
60 years and above	8.0	9.4	11.6	13.2

(Not inclusive of Scotland and northern Ireland.)

Table Showing Percentage of Natural Increase in England
(Per 1.000 persons)

	Birth	Death	Natural Increase
1901	28.1	17.4	10.7
1911	24.5	14.3	10.2
1921	22.6	12.5	10.1
1925	19.4	12.3	7.1
1931	16.3	12.5	3.8
1932	16.4	10.0	6.4
1933	15.4	12.4	3.0
1934	15.8	11.9	3.9
1935	15.7	9.7	6.0
1936	15.8	12.3	3.5
1937	15.3	12.6	2.7
1938	15.5	11.8	3.8
1939	15.3	12.2	3.1
1940	15.0	14.0	1.0
1941	14.7	13.1	1.6
1942	16.2	11.8	4.4

(Not inclusive of northern Ireland.)

From the above tables, it will be seen that while there is a pyramid structure of the population by ages in 1911, a gradual metamorphosis occurs in the following decades, until in 1937 the picture is completely changed, showing a sudden and marked decrease in the population of the young and, conversely, an increase in the old age population, with the stabilization level on the point of vanishing altogether.

Congregated In Cities

Eighty per cent of England's meager population is congregated in the cities whereas that engaged in agriculture, inclusive of both the regular and temporary workers of both sexes, does not exceed 700,000. England which took the lead in the development of cities, had no alternative but to assume the initiative in the evacuation of her city populations. Thus, her deteriorated population indicates clearly enough that she is destined to a natural extinction.

Under the circumstances, it was natural that she should have effected her wartime mobilization with the utmost rationalism and discretion. Furthermore, the slow progress of the battles in northern France and Italy which was at one time the center of world attention, may be attributed none other than to an attempt on her part to reduce her casualties as much as possible.

Minister of Labor, Mr. Bevin, last September commenting on the mobilization conditions in England announced, "England's manpower has reached and exhausted the limits of her resources." Following this announcement, Labor parliamentary vice-minister, Mr. Corkdale, later declared, "The mobilization of English manpower shows a peak, the highest yet attained by any nation in the world."

From these statements, therefore, we may perceive that England's mobilization of her manpower has reached its highest level and is exhausted. The following table shows England's mobilization situation:

	Labor Potentiality	Lab. Actually Mobilized
14 to 64 years:		
Men	15,900,000	15,200,000
Women	17,230,000	7,300,000
Total	33,130,000	22,500,000

Though the differences of 700,000 and 9,930,000 in respect to the male and female figures indicate the presence of a surplus seemingly capable of mobilization, the greater part of the figures representing the male surplus pertains to students, the sick and weak and old age, and cannot, therefore, be considered as eligible for purposes of mobilization. The sum difference respecting women covers 8,700,000, exclusive of the 1,000,000 already in the volunteer corps and 400,000 engaged in part time work. In consequence, any future attempt to mobilize still more women into service will have no alternative but to draw from that section of the country's population affecting women with children.

Of the males mobilized, 4,500,000 have been drafted into the armed forces, and 10,700,000 into industry against 250,000 women taken into the army, 50,000 in the navy, and 100,000 in the air force, a total of 400,000—the remainder being engaged in sundry spheres of industry.

Progressive Philippines

Self-Sufficiency in Food and Industrial Products Chief Aim of Policies Introduced by New Republic

HARUICHI MORISHITA
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With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Philippine economy has indeed undergone a complete change. President Jose P. Laurel has been infusing a new spirit of labor service among his countrymen, realizing that this spirit is necessary for the realization of real Philippine independence and true development. It is the only key to the resurrection of Philippine economy.

The traditional Anglo-American policy for colonial rule, is to divide and rule. Economically, this policy is reflected in their policy to derange the economic system of the colonies and not to accord them any measure of economic independence. This is particularly obvious in the case of the United States economic policy toward the Philippines. Great and undue emphasis was placed by the United States in the production of sugar, copra, Manila hemp and other products for export to the United States while little or no attention was given to the question of producing cotton, daily necessities and machinery. For this reason, the Philippines was made economically dependent on the United States and, figuratively speaking, was a deformed economic child.

The tragedy of the Philippines in the past was that despite her abundant natural productive power she was unable to produce an adequate supply of her own foodstuffs while, despite the fact that she had a great quantity of domestic animals, she was nevertheless forced to import cattle, etc. In 1940 her imports of foodstuffs alone were 43,000,000 pesos. She obtained not fertilizers for her farms but canned fruits, not machinery but refrigerators, not rolling stock but automobiles.

It is well known that since last autumn with the proclamation of Philippine independence, President Laurel has adopted a two-fold policy: the establishment of self-sufficiency and the mobilization of raw materials for the war. To put Philippine economy firmly on a wartime footing, the Economic Planning Board composed of the most brilliant minds of the Philippines was set up in May. The President of this body is Manuel Rojas who, for reasons of illness, did not in the past appear on the political scene. At its first meeting on May 11, the Economic Planning Board decided to take all measures necessary to solve one of the most pressing problems of the Islands today—the food issue—and to make an investigation of the agricultural industry which forms the pillar of Philippine economy.

Rice Shortage

However, this food issue is not a problem which arose mainly because of the war. In examining the supply and demand of rice in the Philippines before the war, it will be found that the annual demand was 11,000,000 koku while the rice produced within the Islands was only 1,0000,000 koku, leaving an annual shortage of 1,000,000 koku which has to be imported from abroad. However, due to the devastations wrought by the war, the amount of rice produced in the Islands has naturally dropped. In view of these facts, the Philippines launched in March of last year a Five-Year Plan for the increased production of rice, corn, sweet potatoes, cassava flour and other principal foodstuffs, through the increase of the areas under cultivation, the improvement of the seeds and plants and the irrigation system.

Early this year, moreover, President Laurel declared a state of national emergency and in accordance with this regulation, promulgated the ordinance on February 24 for compulsory agricultural cultivation by which all Filipinos, male and female, between the ages of 16 to 60 were to offer their labor toward agricultural production at least eight hours every week. On March 9, the birthday of President Laurel, a nation-wide movement for increased food production was instituted. On May 14, the compulsory labor program was started in Manila as well as in other regions. The number of people who took part in the opening ceremonies in Manila on this day for increased food production totalled 400,000. After the ceremonies, these people went to reclaim barren fields. It must not be forgotten that this was the result of the work of the Kalibapi, the only political party in the Philippines.

Furthermore, in January of this year, the Philippine Government dissolved the National Rice Corporation and established in its stead the Foodstuff Management Association with the object of having it keep down the prices of foodstuffs and to purchase rice and also suspended the Rice Control Ordinance, thus making it permissible to bring in rice into Manila under certain conditions.

The organization was empowered to buy up compulsorily any unhulled or hulled rice held by anybody in excess of the absolutely required amount and fixed the following ceiling for the price of polished rice in Manila: 56 kilograms—200 pesos; 2.2 kilograms—10 pesos. The price of unhulled rice was fixed at 80 pesos for 56 kilograms and four pesos for 2.2 kilograms. The Japanese military authorities also assisted the Philippine Government in the execution of this rice policy and in stamping out unscrupulous speculation in this commodity.

Cotton Growing Discouraged

One agricultural product playing a large part in the regeneration of Philippine economy is cotton. The Philippines was noted for her production of sugar and it does not seem that cotton production was not very much encouraged although in the years before the arrival of the Americans, the Islands produced enough cotton to meet the entire domestic demand. But this cotton production was sacrificed in the interests of cotton producers of the United States who demanded the cultivation of sugar cane. In 1940, the production of sugar in the Philippines was 1,050,000 tons while domestic consumption was only 150,000 tons. The remainder amounting to 900,000 tons was exported to the United States.

The question that faced the Philippines was how to get rid of this surplus after the war broke out. The sugar industries, as a result, were forced to place greater emphasis on the manufacture of alcohol and butanol while sugar refining was only limited to the amount actually needed within the Islands and the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region. The areas under sugar cane cultivation were also rapidly converted toward the cultivation of cotton. The nine cotton enterprises in the Philippines began planting cotton seeds from the latter part of September through December in 1942 but due to the unexpected dry weather and the presence of harmful virmins, the expected harvest did not materialize. The cotton seeds planted in the latter part of August to the early part of October of last year resulted this year in a harvest of 30,000 piculs from 25,000 hectares of land. This crop cannot be said to be good but at least it was enough to arouse confidence among the interested parties. In view of the fact that the early history of cotton production in the United States, Egypt and India is a story of the fight against virmins, it must be pointed out that it is wrong to criticize the result obtained in the Philippines today in view of the fact that only two years have passed since the project was started.

This year there has been a shift from the principle of having the cotton producing companies manage several cotton producing areas to one in which they are only allowed to manage each one area. Moreover, emphasis has been placed on selecting land suited for cotton production as well as to establish a system by which the producers would be responsible for the cultivation of the quota. The companies are not, however, permitted to manage the farms themselves. The farmers are to produce them and they are allowed to keep 30 per cent of their crop while the price of cotton to be purchased by the companies is to be elastic, varying with different circumstances.

The production of Manila hemp used in the making of high quality rope has a particular historical significance to Japan. The number of Japanese residents in Davao is 17,000 and 80 per cent of them are engaged in the production of hemp. They are responsible for 80 per cent of Davao's total production of Manila hemp and 48 per cent of Islands' total production.

Prior to the war, about 150,000 tons (about 10,000,000 pesos) were produced and the greater part was shipped to the United States, Britain and Japan and even at the present moment there is such a big demand for this product that its production has been steadily on the increase. This is also true of the coconut industry. The output of coconut totals about 700,000 tons (about 70,000,000 pesos) and before the war, it was shipped to the United States in the form of copra or coconut oil, but since the war, the coconut industry is engaged in the manufacture of substitute crude oil, soap, cooking oil and lighting oil as well as being shipped to regions of Greater East Asia.

Another distinguishing factor is the development of light chemical industries which had in the past been sorely neglected. There is no oil in the Philippines. As a result, the automobiles and planes in the Philippines must depend for their supply of fuel on alcohol and butanol, while from copra, crude oil is being manufactured. Thus the sugar industry in the Philippines has been converted into the alcohol factories, and the coconut factories for the manufacture of synthetic crude oil. Since the output of crude oil is expected to be increased by five times in the near future, the demand of substitute crude oil may soon be fully met. Furthermore, lubrication oil will soon become self-sufficient being made from coconut oil and other vegetable oils.

Ship Building Pushed

Another fact that must be given attention is that progress made in the wooden shipbuilding industry in the Philippines. With the machinery set up for the making of boilers, which previously the Philippines had to import from Japan and Shanghai, the project has been given new impetus and the number of yards has increased to ten times the number existing before the war. Not only that, the Filipinos have learned the art now of building ships and a school has even been established to teach future shipwrights. Moreover, an iron works factory was set up in December of last year. Using scrap metal, it is now engaged in the production of iron goods and agricultural implements.

In May of this year, the first electric bulb factory was established in the Philippines while an electrical appliance repair factory was also set up on June 1 of this year to repair transformers, generators and other large electrical equipment. The demand for tires and tubes for all sorts of vehicles is being met by a tire factory established on May 1, while programs are already under way to manufacture caustic soda, oxygen, newsprint, and to attain self-sufficiency in brick, cement and matches.

Next, what are the strategic materials of the Philippines? Since the announcement made by President Jose P. Laurel that without Japan's victory there can be no real independence for the Philippines, the people of the Islands have shown a real desire to cooperate with Japan. The raw materials which the Philippines can contribute to Japan to increase the latter's war effort are cooper, managanese and chrome. The production of these materials for the 1943 term (April 1943 to March of this year) far exceeded the output of the previous year.

Before the war, the production of copper was only undertaken in connection with the mining of gold and very little effort was put into it. However, the copper content in the ore is very high in the Philippines while the deposits are also large. The production of manganese is being speeded up with the installation of mining equipment. In 1940, the manganese output was 52,000 tons. The chrome ores in the Philippines are famous the world over, their total production in 1940 being 180,000 tons. Fortunately, the mines have not been hit by the war and production is going according to schedule. The mines incidentally are ensured of a sufficient labor supply and foodstuffs while preferential treatment is also given here in the rationing of daily necessities.

Such is a rough picture of the economic reorganization in the Philippines since the war. In the field of rationing, there is the Foodstuffs Management Association and the Daily Necessities Control Association which see to it that the rationed materials reach each household through the neighborhood associations which have been established in the Philippines. In this way, the Philippines has abandoned the American profit-first business principle and is now entering the stage of controlled economy. Although it is not easy for the Philippines to go in for controlled economy in view of her past association with the American liberalistic economy, it must be clear that there can be no economic reconstruction and prosperity of the Islands without controlled economy.

THE CONTROVERSY OVER SAUDI-ARABIA OIL

Private Enterprisers Oppose Ickes' Plan for State Control

The following article appeared in the July, 1944 issue of Readers Digest.

"The Allies floated to victory on a sea of oil," said Lord Curzon at the end of World War I. Eighty per cent of that oil was supplied by the United States. In this war, American oil companies are supplying vastly greater quantities. Oil is the indispensable ingredient of victory in modern war. It is not surprising, therefore, that the question of oil reserves for defense in the future is already the center of controversy.

That is the real background of the dispute over the projected 1,250-mile, $150,000,000 pipe line from the Saudi-Arabian field and from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean. Secretary of the Interior Ickes proposes that it be built immediately—and that the U.S. Government build it.

Whether the line shall be built at all raises international issues which are potentially explosive, and involves the whole future foreign policy of the United States. Whether Mr. Ickes shall build it raises a domestic issue—government versus free enterprise—which likewise is fundamental. Thus, the proposed Arabian pipe line is the most important postwar issue that has come before the American public in practical form—and, to judge by published comments, the least understood.

The Saudi-Arabian oil field is one of the richest ever discovered. It lies within a British sphere of influence, but it is held in its entirety, for 50 years to come, by an American company which was given the concession by Arabia's King, Ibn Saud, because he did not wish to be dominated entirely by the British.

The American company wants to develop the field for the normal business reason that it stands to make a lot of money. Ibn Saud is prodding the company for action; he wants the golden flow of royalties (23 cents a barrel) to start, for his treasury was hard hit when war stopped the Moslems' pilgrimages to Mecca, which used to net him some $6,000,000 a year.

Wants Field Developed

The U.S. Army, the Navy and, by every evidence, the President, looking toward future security of the United States, want the field developed. The Army and Navy have a 50-year option on 1,000,000,000 barrels of its oil at 25 per cent under prevailing market price at the time of delivery. But that is not the real point. The Navy may never use a barrel of Arabian oil.

The broader strategy is to supply the European markets with Arabian oil so cheaply that it will no longer pay to export oil from the Western Hemisphere across the Atlantic. Western Hemisphere reserves have supplied two wars and the drain has been appalling. It is hard to imagine a more effective way of conserving the oil fields of the Americas henceforth than to make it unprofitable to send any of their oil abroad.

British long-range policy has been to conserve the oil of the Empire and use oil from other sources—in practice, American oil. This policy has been frankly stated often in the House of Commons. The British, through the Iraq Petroleum Company, have a pipe line from Iraq to the Mediterranean through which Middle Eastern oil can reach the markets of Europe cheaply.

To reach the European market, oil from the American-held Saudi-Arabian and nearby Bahrein fields must go by tanker through the British-controlled Suez Canal. Tolls for oil passing through the canal are high—15 to 20 cents a barrel.

Thus the proposal to build a competing pipe line across the Arabian Peninsula is in its broad aspects a counter move against the British policy of conserving their own oil and using that of the Western Hemisphere.

Here are the seeds of bitter controversy. How will the British react to the American pipe-line project? Their attitude is not clear as yet. Apparently the British Government itself is divided, Churchill and some adherents being willing to further American participation in the Middle Eastern oil fields, feeling that it will insure American help in maintaining stability in the region.

How will competing American companies react? Some of them—Standard Oil of New Jersey and Socony-Vacuum, to name two—have had big and profitable businesses in exporting Western Hemisphere oil to Europe. The Bahrein and Saudi-Arabian fields are held by the Arabian-American Oil Company, which is owned jointly by Standard Oil of California and The Texas Company. There is the makings of a good brawl in that one aspect of the situation.

Even more important is the alarm felt not only by the oil companies but also by many other Americans at the prospect of the Government going into the oil business. War has demonstrated that there is hardly an industry which cannot be shown to be important to the national defense, and if the Government goes into the oil business, what business will it invade next?

The events leading up to Mr. Ickes' sensational announcement that he had executed a tentative agreement with the Arabian-American Oil are fascinating and instructive.

British control of the Middle Eastern oil fields has been exercised under a rigid cartel, with strict quotas, market area limits and so on, including the stipulation that no member of the cartel would do any development work or drilling without consent of other members—which of course was seldom forthcoming.

Standard Buys Bahrein

The Gulf Company, an American firm, held the Bahrein Island concession; however, under its cartel tie-up with the Anglo-Iranian Company it could not develop the field, nor could it interest Anglo-Iranian in developing it. Gulf therefore sold its Bahrein concession to Standard of California for $50,000.

Bahrein was one of the greatest bargains of all time. Instead of joining the cartel and accepting its restrictions, Standard of California stayed outside the agreement and turned to the East for markets. It sold the Texas Company a half interest in the Bahrein field, because Texaco had market outlets in the East. With the rich Bahrein production, Cal-Tex began to compete with Anglo-Iranian, and in India with Shell, also a British firm.

Secretary Ickes has been in a state of excitement ever since he smelled the richness of the Saudi-Arabian field. First, he tried through his Petroleum Reserves Corporation, to buy the whole concession. The Cal-Tex interests would not sell, in spite of pressure. Then he proposed to have the Government build a refinery and take over the refining. He was beaten on that. All this has been going on under a silence which has probably been the most serious mistake the oil men have made.

Two years ago Cal-Tex decided to build a pipe line; its engineers have actually been drawing plans for that long. Cal-Tex recently got the impression that it would be possible to get priorities for materials earlier than they had supposed, and so made the thousand-million-barrel-option proposal to the U.S. Army and Navy. This maneuver had the further intention of getting the matter before the State Department, the President and the Chiefs of Staff, to see whether they were going to put obstacles in the way or would help work out diplomatic deals for rights of transit of the line, which had to cross other jurisdictions than Ibn Saud's.

This was the first time Ickes had heard of the pipe-line project. He announced instantly that the Government would build the pipe line. Cal-Tex, which was well prepared to finance the operation itself, had never considered that possibility at all.

Objections to Plans

Now, however, some of the principals think it's fine if the Government will provide them with a $150,000,000 pipe line. They do not like the terms of the tentative agreement, which leaves the U.S. Government the owner of the line even after the company has repaid its cost over a period of 25 years! Nor do they like the clauses which in effect give Mr. Ickes and his successors authority to say how the pipe line shall be used. But they have been willing to see whether these "details" can be ironed out.

The argument in favor of government ownership is that in case of war, tribal uprisings, or attempted expropriation the U.S. armed forces would have to protect the property, and that it is more logical for them to protect government property than private property. It is argued also that government ownership of the pipe line would put the United States in better bargaining position with the other Powers whenever oil problems come up. And a third argument is that the government by direct negotiation with the domains through which the pipe line must pass could obtain right of way more easily than could a private enterprise.

Opponents of the government project say that all this is specious argument. The oil companies always have done very well for themselves in the past without government money or government management; the government has been able to give them diplomatic support when needed; the government does not have to go into the business to get oil in wartime, for obviously it can commandeer all the oil any American company produces.

The government control of the industry foreshadowed in the tentative draft of the pipe-line agreement gives those who believe in private enterprise the cold shivers. It stipulates, among other things, that the government "shall determine the most feasible plan for the operation of the facilities and shall retain supervision thereof." How about it—that is control!

The Saudi-Arabian pipe line promises to be the most powerful protector of American oil reserves that could be devised. It ought to be built. But an impartial study of the issues discloses no sound reason why it should be built by the government rather than by private capital.